## **Physical Activity Tips:**

- Make important contributions to your health, sense of well-being, and ability to maintain a healthy body weight by participating in a regular exercise program.
- Build more physical activity into your daily routine at home or work, such as walking or biking rather than driving.
- Accumulate short bouts (10 minutes) of physical activity over the course of the day to achieve a total of at least 30 minutes for the entire day.
- If you are pregnant, and do not have any medical or obstetric complications, get at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on most days. You should feel some exertion, but should be able to carry on a conversation.
- If you are breastfeeding, engage in regular physical activity. Exercise does not adversely affect your ability to successfully breastfeed your baby.
- Achieve physical fitness by including cardiovascular conditioning, stretching exercises for flexibility, and resistance exercises or calisthenics for muscle strength and endurance.
- Remember to drink water regularly before, during and after physical activity.
- If you are a man older than 40 years and a woman older than 50 years, and you have a chronic disease or a risk for a chronic disease, consult your doctor before beginning an exercise program.
- Replace sedentary activities, like watching television with activities that require more movement.



climbing them, as a

days of the week.

of physical activity to

prevent weight gain.

weight loss.

Moderation

into your diet.



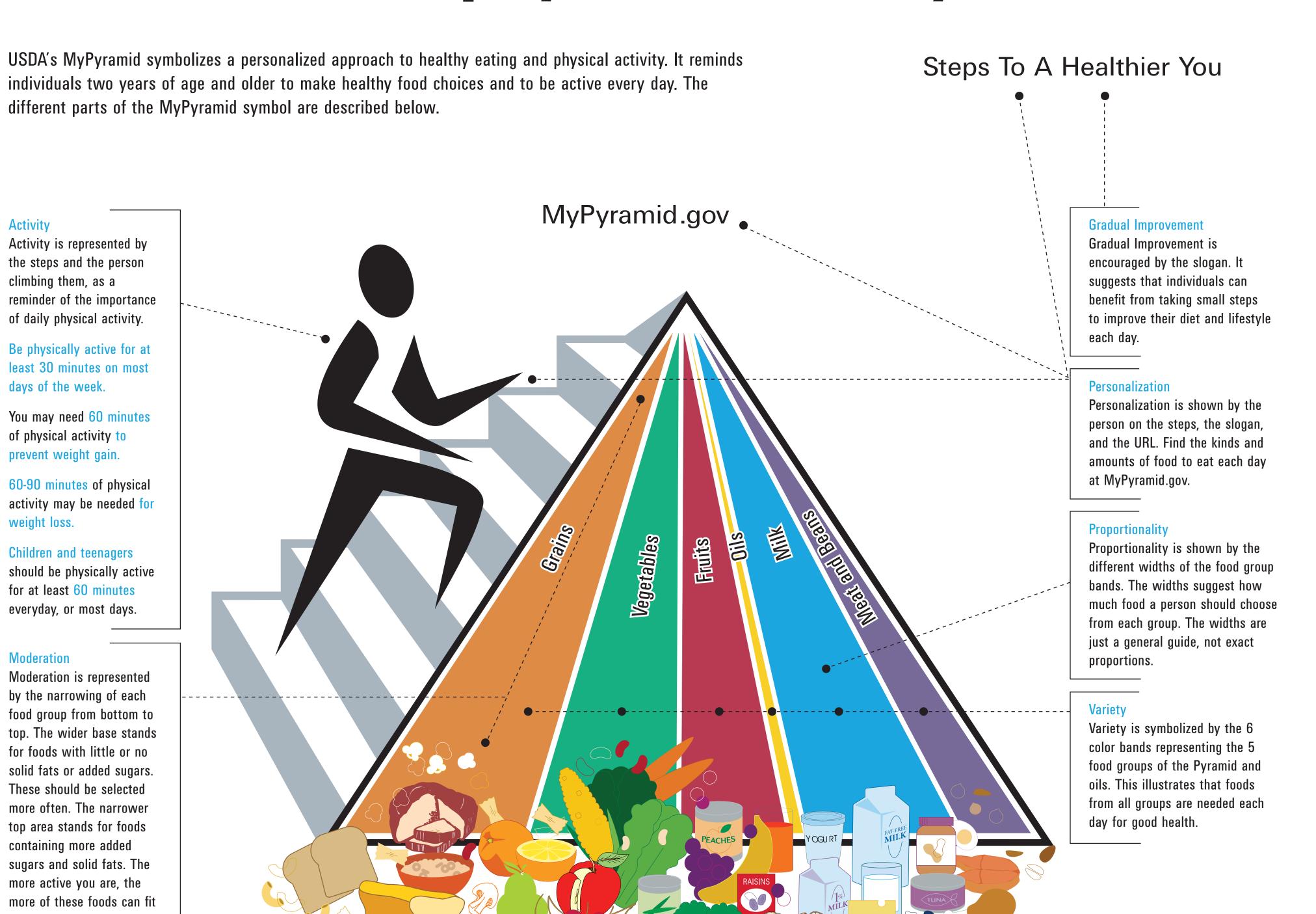








## Find your balance between food and physical activity



## **Nutrition Tips**

- Make half your grains whole to reduce your risk for several chronic diseases and help with weight maintenance.
- Eat more dark-green vegetables like broccoli, spinach, and other dark leafy greens which are an excellent source of Vitamins A and C.
- Eat more orange vegetables like carrots and sweet potatoes which are an excellent source of Vitamin A.
- For the benefits of fiber, choose whole fruit more often than fruit juice.
- Make most of your fat sources from fish, nuts, and vegetable oils.
- Limit solid fats like butter, margarine, shortening, and lard as well as foods that contain these fats.
- Choose foods and beverages low in added sugars and sodium.
- Go low-fat or fat-free when you choose milk, yogurt, and other milk products.
- If you don't or can't consume milk, choose lactose-free products or other calcium sources such as fortified foods and beverages.
- Vary your protein routine choose more fish, beans, peas, and nuts.
- Bake, broil, or grill meats, poultry and fish.

